

233 BC \Rightarrow 133 BC

DURANT

Out of the 200 Consuls between 233 and 133 BC, 159 belonged to 26 families, one hundred to ten. The most powerful family in this period was the CORNELII. From the PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO who lost battle of TREBIA (218 BC), through his son SCIPIO AFRICANUS who defeated Hannibal to the latter's adopted grandson, SCIPIO AEMILIANUS who destroyed Carthage in 146 BC, the history

of Roman politics and war is largely the
story of this family, and the revolution that
destroyed the aristocracy was begun by the
GRACCHI, grandsons of AFRICANUS.

233 BC born

183 BC died

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus
Roman politician and general

233 BC Born

183 BC died

Scipio Africanus the Elder

233 BC

Consuls:

Q. Fabius Maximus

M. Pomponius Matho

233 BC

The tribal Assembly led by FLAMINIUS had been taking more aggressive part in government. He carried through a proposal to give the land to poor citizens in small allotments.

A little later he followed this by an appropriation of public money to build a great highway, later known as the Via Flaminia, northward from Rome to the newly settled regions.